CONGRESS.

The Sale of Arms by the United States to French Agents During the Late War.

A Neutrality Inquiry by Mr. Sumner.

In American Protest Against Spanish Slavery in Cuba.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Butler's Washington Treaty Inquiry Denied.

Woman Suffrage Not To Be Listened To.

SENATE.

WABHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1872.
Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., presented a petition of eaching citizens of Michigan for reform in the manner of apositing to and removing from office, and against seizures, notices, &c. He said he disagreed with the petitioners, be-Northwestern frontiers alone. R. I., and KELLOGG, (rep.) of Measure. ANTION of the policy of the Measure. ANTION of the policy of the Measure. Mr. KELLOGG presented a petition of rice dealers of New Drieans against a removal of the duty on rice.

Mr. Sciorr, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition for an International Copyright law.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to place bolored soldiers on the same footing with white as to boundless and pensions.

es and pensions.

BILLS REFERED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—
By Mr. CAMPENTER, rep.,) of Wis.—To punish contempt of inited States Courts in certain cases.

By Mr. Pomkroy, (rep.) of Kansas.—For the relief of seters on the Cherokee lands in Kansas.

By Mr. Rick, (rep.) of Ark.—Authorizing terms of the niled States District Court to be held at Fort Gibson, Indian niled States District Court to be held at Fort Gibson, Indian rritory. By Mr. Hitchcock, (rep.) of Neb.—Extending the Swamp fact to Nebraska.

Mr. Tipton, (rep.) of Neb.—Authorizing the construeof a bridge across the Missouri River at Brownsville,

the arms. The gentlemen, Remington & Sons, did not buy any arms or ammunition from the department after about the middle of October, 1870, nor would any bid from them for such articles have been entertained by the United States subsequent to that date. To the second prominent allegation which is contained in she paper purporting to be a copy of the telegram from Squires to Remington, and which is herewith returned, I have the honor to reply that this department had no knowledge of any influence exerted in favor or for the success of any transaction between the United States and Mr. Squires for himself or Messra, Remington & Sons;" and whereas it appears from these several communications not only that arms were sold, but that ammunition was manufactured in the workshops of the United States government and sold to one Thomas Richardson, the known autorney of Messra, Remington & Sons, when the bids of the latter had been thrown our for the reason that they were agents of the French government, and whereas, it appears from the official report of the Secretary of War that in the year 1871 the saie of ordinance stores reached the sum of \$10,000,000, from which, according to the report, only a small sum was retained to meet the expenses of preparing other stores for sale, while the official report of the Secretary of the French government for moneys expended the States are the first of the Secretary of the purchase of arms from the United States are the purchase of arms from the United States are not in the purchase of arms from the United States are not as a precion abroad that the United States in the same transaction shows a hare difference, which is in the same transaction shows a picton abroad that the United States in the old and a put regard to antional honor, as well as the sum of the secretary of the surfaces of the Secretary of the same transaction shows a picton abroad that the United States in the sum transaction shows a bare difference, which is not seen to antional honor, as well as to the interests of t

not be allowed to pass without the most thorough inquiry; therefore, Resolvan, That a Select Committee of Seven be appointed to investigate all sales of ordinance atores made by the government of the United States during the war between France and Germany, to ascertain the persons to whom such sales were made, the creampathese under which they were made, the real parties in interest and the sums respectively path and appetive by the real parties; that the Committee have nower to send for persons and papers, and that the investigation be conducted in public.

The resolution went over until tower must be motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago Relief bill was passed was taken up.

was taken up.

Was taken up.

Yesses. CHANDLER, FERRY, (reps.) of Mich.; CONKLING, (rep.,) of N. Y., and CARPENTER advocated a reconsideration; and Messra. LOGAN and TRUMBULL, (reps.) of ill., opnosed it. posed it.

The motion to reconsider was carried—reas 25, navs 22.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., the Senat took up the bill for the disposition of fines, penatics an dorfeitures, and then, at five P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1872. IRON SHIPBUILDING.

By Mr. Dawzs, (rep.) of Mass.—For the revival of com-merce by the construction of ten first class from steamships, of not less than three thousand tons each, to connect the ports of the United States with foreign ports, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, naval and

to the government the use of the same for postal, naval and other purposes.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn.—For improvement of Sconlagon Harbor, Conn.

By Mr. E. H. ROBERTE, (rep.) of N. Y.—For a government building at Rome, N. Y.

By Mr. SESSIONS, (rep.) of N. Y.—For a government building at Dunkirk, N. Y.

By Mr. FRINDLE, (rep.) of N. Y.—For rectaining swamp and yeardowed lands belonging to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

By Mr. History, (dem.) of Use.—To define and extend the powers of the Commissioners on the Southern claims; also powers of the Commissioners on the Southern claims; also years and the Walle of the Outlon taken by government; also for the payment of the Walle of the Odd Feliows' lodge destroyed during the wall.

By Mr. Survivos of the Township of Township of the National War.

By Mr. Survivos of the Township of Township of the National War.

By Mr. Survivos of the Township of War.
By Mr. Shelbon, (rep.) of Pa.—To amend the National Banking set.

Banking act,
Hy Mr. BEATTY, (rep.) of Ohio—To provide for publishing
the Congressional desirable the Congressional debates.

By Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind.—To relieve the commerce of the Obio and Mississippi Rivers from the tax levied at the

Touisville Canal.

Douisville Canal.

No. CORURN, (rep.) of Ind.—To amend the Militia act of March 3, 1853.

By Mr. Shanks, (rep.) of Ind.—Por negotiations with the Indians to commute all annulies payable in kind.

By Mr. HAY, (rep.) of Ill.—To place printing materials on the free list.

By Mr. HAY, (rep.) of Mo.—To increase the circulating outcomes 380,960,060.

Burrency \$50,000,000.

By Mr. Elath, (rep.) of Mich.—To establish a homestead land office in the city of New York.

By Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich.—Making appropriations for the improvement of harbors in Micdigan.

By Mr. COUGHLAN, (rep.) of Cal.—To regulate the distillation of trandy from grapes.

By Mr. McGerw, (rep.) of W. Va.—For the improvement of the Monogabein kilver.

of the Monougahea hiver.

By Mr. Lowe, (rep.) of Kansas—For the relief of settlers (no the Cherokee insula id kansas.

By Mr. TAFFE, (rep.) of Non.

By Mr. TAFFE, (rep.) of Non.

By Mr. RENDALL, idem.) of Nev.—To encourage the sinking of artesian wells on the public lands in Nevada.

Ay Mr. JONES, (rep.) of Wyoming—tiranting the right of pay through the oublic lands to railroad companies in Wyo-

mining; also for a military wagon road and artesian wells in Wyoming Territory.
The call of the States for bills for reference being concluded, the SPEAKER proceeded to call the States for bills or recolutions for actions. resolutions for action.

Mr. Perzusa, (rep.) of Me., introduced a bill allowing respondents in criminal cases in United States Courts to testify in their own behalf. Passed—yeas 146, nays 43.

Additional bills were introduced and referred as follows:—
By Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass.—In sid of the marritme interests of the United States.

By Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass.—In sid of the maritime interests of the United States.

AGAINST INTERNATIONAL COPTRIGHT.

Br. Mr KELLEY, (rep.) of Fa.—The following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:—
Whereas it is expedient to facilitate the reproduction here of foreign works of a higher character than that of those now generally reprinted in this country, and whereas it is in like manner desarable to facilitate the reproduction abroad of the works of our authory; and whereas the grant of monopoly privileges in case of such reproduction here or eisewhere must tend greatly to increase the already arising obstacles to the dissemination of knowledge.

Therefore resolved, That the Joint Committee on the Library he and it is hereby instructed to inquire into the practicability of an arrangement by means of which such reproduction both here and abroad may be facilitated, freed from the great disadvantages that must inevitably result from the great disadvantages that must inevitably result from the great disadvantages that must inevitably result into the production behalf of foreign authors and domestic publishers.

TOPOLOGY NOWLEGES AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

The question was taken on suspending the rules and adopting the resolution, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 57, nays 86.

The following is the vote in detail:—
YEAS—Messrs. Arthur, Averill, Banks, Barber, Barry, Beatty, Beveridge, Higby, Brooks of Mass., Brooks of N. Y., Buckley, Budinton, Burdett, Buller of Mass., Campbell, Carrell, Clark of Texas. Cobb, Cougnian, Cox, Donnan, Dot, Duell, Dunnell, Foater of Mich., Garrett, Gett, Goldachi, Goodrich, Grintin, Hazieton of N. J., Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Kelley of Pa., Kellog of Comment, Hill, Goodrich, Grintin, Hazieton of N. J., Hibbard, Hill, Maynard, Machand, Killinger, Goodrich, Grintin, Hazieton, Machand, Marshall, Maynard, Markand, McMan, Kelley, Niblack, Fackard of Cox, Farthall, Maynard, Markand, McMarker of Mo., Peck, Peadleson, Horce, Perry of Ohio, Perry of N. Y., Porter, Prindle, Kainey, Rush, Sargent, Seiley, Shanks, Sheldon, Sheliabarger, Shapp, Spear of Ga., Sprague, Starkweather, Stevenson, Stoughton, Sutherland, Sypber, Twichell, Vaughan, Wakeman, Walden, Wallace, Whiteby, Whitthorne, Willard, Wilson of Ghio, Brand, Marker, Marker, Marker, Marker, Marker, Marker, Hawley, Harris of A., Havens, Hawley, Hay of Ill., Hays of Ala., Hazleton of Isa, Herndon, Holman, Kell, King, McCornick, Cfrew, McHenry, McIntyre, McKee, McNeeley, Mercur, Friel, Randall, Reed, Rice, E. H., Roberts, W. R. Blerts, Rogers, Sawyer, Sessions, Shobee, Slater, Slocum, Sas, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vt., Snyder, Stevena, Stowell, rner, Upson, Waddell, Waldron, Warren, Wells, Williams of N. Y., Williams of N. Y., Order of Committee on Forna Affairs, reported a bill relating to telegraphic communion between the United States and foreign countries. Resemitted.

ilef. Adopted. DOLSTERING AMENDMENTS.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Oblo, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution recognizing as valid and binding all existing laws for the enforcement of the thritesulf, four-teenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the constitution as amended. The model to the constitution of the constitution of the protection of citizens in their rights under the constitution as amended.

affirmative.

Mr. Merous, (rep.) of Pa., moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report the bill repealing all import duties or tea and coffee.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass, suggested that the subject should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. without instructions.

Mr. MERGUE preferred to have a square vote on the reso-

without instructions.

Mr. Mercore preferred to have a square vote on the resolution.

Mr. Borons, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested the addition of fron and steel to tea and coffee; but the Speaker decided that the motion to suspend the rules was not amendable.

The motion to suspend the rules was not amendable.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was adopted—yeas 160, nays 37.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce for relief of the shipping interest, and suggesting as a measure of partial relief the permitting ship stores to be taken in tond as well as raw material for sniobuilding, also an ameasure of partial relief the permitting ship stores to be taken in tond as well as raw material for sniobuilding; also entire the permitting ship stores to be taken in tond as well as raw material for sniobuilding; also entire the same of the shipping interest, and suggesting as a measure of partial relief has been accounted by the storest of the ship of the shipping shipping the ship of the shipping shipping the shipping shipping the shipping shipping the shipping shipping the shipping the shipping the shipping shi

organization of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Shanks moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution requesting the Fresident to open friendly correspondence and negotiations with other civilized nations, with a view to an international rule that captives in war shall not be retained as personal prisoners, but shall be returned under flags of truce and under parole until properly exchanged.

Fending the vote the House at three o'clock adjourned.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The World of Civilized Humanity Imperilled by Arsenical Colorings-Sapience and Sci-

ence.
The Chemical Section of the Lyceum of Natural History convened in their rooms at No. 64 Madison avenue, at eight o'clock last evening. The gentlemen present numbered about twenty, sitting in a circle in front of and including the platform, upon which sat the President. At his feet three Secretaries were ensconced at a table that was piled with mysterious documents and manuscripts, which wore, even externally, the air of scientific lore. It may be remarked that the Lyceum room is walled upon all sides by bookshelves, heavily laden, and cases containing specimens of the Lord-knows-what-all, giving it the impressive appearance of a precinct guarded by only

mens of the Lord-knows-what-all, giving it the impressive appearance of a precinct guarded by only the sterner spirits of knowledge, and to which the august shades of Socrates, Esculapius, Pythagoras, Ptolemy and other dead and gone oid fogies payinghty visitations, novering invisibly over taeli modern disciples who have acquired the habit of expounding from ominous rolls of foolscap upon matters and things that only come within the range of the geninses of men of such acute brains as theirs. Various pictures hang round about, and plaster busts of doctors and professors watch the proceedings from high brackets against the walls; but immediately benind the reading desk is the most suggestive of all the decorations, freezing the marrow of one's bones and making one's hair stand on end with something of the same rigidity which characterizes those upon the fretiul porcunne—an age-bedimmed painting of a grunning skull, with the bleached cross-bones. It is singular with what coolness these votaries of science gather about them such ghastly things as rattling skeletons and octavo materia medica and sit in the midst thereof unmoved.

The members being duly composed the business is begun by the minutes being read by one of the secretaries; then the Corresponding Secretary announces with dry solemnity that he, the society's humble servant, has had the honor of receiving several dozen letters from as many royal academies. Dr. Walz being called upon, exhibits a specimen of fron ore, alloyed with zinc, and the lump is passed around from hand to hand, and superficially examined through eveglasses, brought into requisition for the purpose out of waistcoat pockets. Dr. Walz next exhibits a small pamphlet, with the cover colored with a pigment made of an arsenical compound, and superficially examined through eveglasses, brought into department of the cover colored with a pigment made of an arsenical compound, and superficially examined through eveglasses, brought into department of the cover colored with a pigment made of an ar

Papers were read on three very dty chemical sub-jects. A petition was circulated by Professor Joy, and received several signatures, which recommended the replacement of Waterhouse Hawkins, the cele-brated naturalist, in the service of the Central Park

TRIBULATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1872.

To the Editor of the Herald:— In perusing your columns of this date I noticed a paragraph in regard to violations of the Excise law. In response I would beg to state that I entertain no rivairy whatever to Mr. Heffernan, and in justice I would beg to state that I had no difficulty whatsoever at Mr. C. Bath's opening.

JAMES P WINTERS AMUSEMENTS.

The "Veteran" proved even a greater success than was predicted in the HERALD of yesterday. In spite of the many new attractions offered to the public the house was packed full, and with an auto draw—the very étite of playgoers. From the out-set the piece was stamped with the certainty of success. The lively and sparkling dialogue with which the first scene opens put the house in a good humor, and as soon as the strangely marked characters of Leon Delmar, his father, Eugene and Bianche Meivor had once fairly caught marked characters of Leon Delmar, his father, Eugene and Blanche McIvor had once fairly caught the imagination their adventures and words were watched with ever-quickening interest. We have already given a detailed account of the plot, which proved even more dramatic, if its effect may be taken as a test, than had been anticipated. Mr. Lester Wailack's Delmar was a finished and unaffected piece of good acting. With so few opportunities to make striking hits, it was very difficult to give the character strength and force; but Mr. Wailack, by adhering strictly to the quiet naturainess of real life, succeeded in masing the part felt, it not over prominently noticed, by the sudience. Of Mr. Gilbert's Colonel Delmar it would be impossible to speak too highly. There is a maniness and tenderness and gentlemanly polish and occasional impulsiveness about the old soldier which will make him a fayorite and long remembered character, even with constant frequenters of Wallack's. Mr. John Brougham, too, has again found a congenial part, at least for one aspect of his versatile powers as an actor. The scene in the judgment half recalls the pow-wow in "Pocahontas" by its broad, rollicking fun, and though it may scarcely be called a probable incident, yet is a very pleasant feature of the play. Miss Hille Germon plays Bianche with spirit and grace, and Mrs. Jenanings, as Amineh, in spite of the many embarrassing peculiarities of the character, admirably succeeded in giving it interess and meaning. The minor parts were all well filied. Of the mounting we have already spoken, and can omy repeat that it is in the best ann most effective style even of Wallack's. There can be no doubt that the piece will have a very prosperous run, which it certainly deserves.

The long promised Grand Goat Alexis made his debut in the "Black Crook" last evening and was halled with thunders of applause. He is beyond all question the most wonderful gost that ever lived; indeed, he rivals in intelligence and accom-plishments the fabled companion of Esmeralda in "Notre Dame." As an equestrian he is a most pronounced success. Having leaped upon the back of while the horse galiops round the improvised ring He jumps over banners and through hoops-three of them at a leap at last; and then the scene winds up with a grand comic tableau. A monkey is thrown upon the back of the mounted Capricorn and the horse thus bears a round the ring, amid the wildest shouts of laughter. The "Crook" has also received several other new leatures. The most important is the introduction of Sassi's celebrated serpent dance. To American eyes this scene is singularly novel and perhaps at times also a little revolting. There is a ballet dance from its nest in the basket and charms it. The serpent is unmistakably alive, though with the dul, heavy life pecunar to its kind, and lazily stretches itself now and then, pushing out its tongue about the form of the moving danseuse. The audience looked on with wonstering terror; but the irlendship between the woman and the snake seemed so unnatural and repulsive, that though the former is beautiful, she lost at once all the sentimental sympathy she has hitherto insisted. No doubt, however, this curiously new exhibition will of itself draw full nouses. A couple of new ballet dances have also been introduced. The new music is very good, and has been arranged with his usual skiil by signor Opertt. The following is a list of the principal changes: ing is a list of the principal changes :-

The plot of the new play which Mr. Steele Mac kaye presented last night to the public is taken from "Julie." by Octave Feuillet, which obtained such remarkable success at the Theatre Français in Paris some years ago. "Marriage," though it offers novel views on the relations of man and wife, has no claim to be considered sensational. It is a quiet and effective draina, with many touch-ing situations and bold lessons conveyed to society, if only society could be prevailed upon to profit by them. But we fear very much that sentiments, but come away just as naughty as before. However, the aim and drift of the play is most commendable, and, what affects us specially, the performance well seconds the intention. In nal dialogue has been freely departed from; but there has been imparted to the English version a crispness, combined with refinement, which is generally absent from our modern society plays. The only objection which can be

from the point of strict morality against "Marriage" is that in the author's eagerness to denounce the hypocrisy of society and the too lax notions of duty field by the generality of married men, he has been tempted into something like a justification of the unfauthfuness of wives, seeming to imply that the laisencess of the man to his marriage vow sets the woman free. It is no donot a great misfortune that men will claim the right to moning in title distractions and indiscretions from the continuous of the continuous contents of the contents of th

society drama, though not so striking as his former impersonation, was satisfactory, and at times touching and effective. Notwithstanding that the author intended to place the chief responsibility of the piece on Margaret Brooks (Miss Griswold), the audience turned naturally towards Mr. MacKaye, whose representation of Colonel Gree displayed exquisite feeling and much of that familiarity and ease upon which actors who have no other claim to notice pride themselves. If may be well to remark here that "Marriage" has been adopted from the French by Octave Femiliet by Mr. MacKaye himself, and that the translation or adaptation is singularly free from the vuigarisms which disgrace too many of our most successful society plays. The dialogue runs freely and is marked by a certain eloquence of diction and by the total absence of any double enteradre, in which the ordinary playwright loves to indulge. We have above taken exception frankly to the idea which we thought might be deduced from some parts of the dialogue; but we willingly bear witness to the complete absence of any uning having the suspicion of grossness. Today we cannot pretend to enter at length into the criticism of the play or players, and must be content to indicate rather than state our opinious. Miss Griswold sustained the difficult part entrusted to her in a manner to confirm the favorable impressions which she made on the public at her first appearance, and we continue to believe that with consciousness of the difficulties to be overcome the best reasons to hope for a brilliant and successful inture. Of the other characters there is not much to say. Mr. Davenport's Walter Brooks is as poor a performance as we care to see, and deprives the play of much of the interest which it would derive from having this part effectively represented. Though Mr. Butler bears an Irish name, we cannot compliment him on his rendering of the Irish servant. His characterization is unnatural and altogetner wanting in local coloring, and the artist has not the poor excuse o

Last evening Miss Marian Mordaunt, a new star from the West, made her first appearance to a very was T. De Walden's sensational drama, called "Darling; or, Woman and Her Master." Though professedly a new one, it can certainly not lay claim to originality or literary merit of a high up to a great extent of stealings-we beg the author's pardon-adaptations from other dramas. The "Octoroon" and similar plays have been ransacked to good purpose. The author, without being a stickler for the "unines," might have toned down the incongruities incidental to the adaptations. The plot of the piece turns round the villany of a Southern planter, yciept Carberry Radeliffe, who claims unlimited authority, as his stave of negro lineage, over the heroine, a young girl supposed to be and represented as a pure Caucasian blonde. The pretended slave turns out to be the white heiress Radeliffe knew her all along to be, and she comes out triumphant, marrying her young lover, while the villain himself comes to grief. Before this happy event comes of the heroins, in order to show the versatility of the actress, undergoes several metamorphoses, representing in turns Yankee and Irish characters, in which she takes occasion to dance and sing in the most eccentric manner. The piece has some effective situations, and on account of the variety presented will probably prove a popular one. Miss Marian Mordaunt, the star of the evening, is an actress of talent, but saidly given to overdoing her part. She has a good face, graceful form and moves about with an ease betokening familiarity with the stage. As she will sub-ue her manner or acting, she will be more and more appreciated. The heavy villain was, as usual, allotted to Mr. J. W. Keene, who played the part tolerably woll. As much may be said of the other performers, with one or two exceptions. The gentleman who enacts one of the two exquisites does neither look nor talk like a human being. In fact, the part seems to have been sandwiched in to give him a chance to bray like a decker. The "Octoroon" and similar plays have been man being. In fact, the part seems to have beer sandwiched in to give him a chance to bray like: donkey. The audience encouraged him as much a to say, "Well done, donkey! Let him bray again Let him bray again!" The play was well put upof the stage.

"THE HERO OF SUMTER."

Anderson.

The remains of the late General Robert Anderson arrived in this city, from Fortress Monroe, yester-day morning. They were conveyed from that fortress to Baltimore in the steamer Adelaide, where they were transferred to the cars and about seven o'clock yesterday morning. Thence they were conveyed to this city and placed about seven o'clock yesterday morning. Thence they were conveyed to this city and placed in the Marble Cemetery, in Second street. Accompanying the remains were General J. C. Davis and General S. W. Crawford. General J. G. Foster was expected to join the guard of honor, but was prevented by pressing business. These three Generals were with General anderson during the attack upon Fort Sumter, and are the only officers left of those who took part in the galiant defence of that celebrated stronghold. The brother and nephew of the dead General also accompanied the remains. These latter were under the immediate charge of Major Burbank, o'the Fifth, and Lleutenant Hubbeil, of the First artillery, and ten men—two from each of the five regiments stationed at Fortress Monroe.

It is not yet deedded when the remains of the lamented dead are to be interred. At West Point, where they are to receive a final resting place, a vault is being built for them, but it is still far from being completed. It is likely that the remains will lie at the cemetery in Second street for several weeks. No arrangements have, therefore, been completed for the runeral.

The following official order in relation to the funeral ceremonies was issued last evening from the Department Headquarters in this city:—

Headquarters Department of the East, 2 New York, Feb. 12, 1872.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1872.
The remains of General Anderson were laid this morning temporarily in the Second avenue vanit, where they will remain for a short time thit the arrangements for their reception at their final resting place can be completed, due notice of which will hereafter be given. They will then be taken, with the proper religious and military ceremonies, to the steamer which is to convey them to West Point.

The Seventy-first Regiment Ready to Honor

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NEW YORK, Feb, 12, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

DEAR SIR-Some surprise having been express at the apparent want of respect on the part of the National Guard in not offering to escort the re-mains of General Anderson on their arrival in this city, please inform the public that the Seventy-first finantry offered their services as escort some days ago, and now stand ready to have said services ac-cepted. Yours respectfully, HAKRY ROCKAFELLAR, Colonel Seventy-first liniantry.

Smallpox in Newark-Gross Violation of Sc cial and Civil Law at a Funeral. The particulars of a disgraceful affair came to the otice of the Newark Board of Health yesterday Godiried Schiller, an influential and respected German citizen residing on West street, died on Sunday from smailpox. The Iuneral was arranged for the alternoon, and at the appointed nour considerable of an assemblage gathered at the house. Among them was a sanitary inspector named Sandford, He states that the undertaker, a Mr. Souter, and several of the pall-bearers were intoxicated, and while the coffined corpse was being removed from the house to the hearse they let it drop on the sidewalk and it was infted to the nearse with some difficulty. The hearse they let it drop on the sidewalk and it was infted to the hearse with some difficulty. The hearse used was an ordinary one from the establishment of Lewis & Briant. They shield themselves by deciaring that the hearse was borrowed from them by Souter under false pretence in deciaring that it was not to be used for a smailpox funeral. Sandford appeared yesterday before Justice Mills to make complaint against Souter, but the magistrate referred the matter to the Board of Health. That body, later in the day, issued an order calling attention to the city ordinance imposing a fine of \$50 on undertakers for holding such funerals. Godfried Schiller, an influential and respected Ger

NEW RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA. The Scheme Before the New Jersey Le-gislature-The Road to Run from Cam-

den to Hudson County.
TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 12, 1872. The House of Assembly in night session had under consideration the bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and New York Rattroad. The names of William phia and New York Raliroad. The names of William Party, John Wilson, John H. Paterson, Thomas N. Adams, John Taylor, Henry T. Bonsall, Adolph Schenck, Je remiah Cleveland and Samuel C. Forker are named as incorporators, with a capital of ten millions, to build a road from some point near Camden to cross the State to some point in Hudson county, with power to run as many tracks as may be necessary; and with power to connect with or lease any other roads, and to connect with New York city steamboats.

When the proceeds of said road shall amount to seven per cent they have to pay the State the sum of one-half of one per cent, and be subject to no other tax. The said road to be commenced within three years and finish its construction in ten years.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

Three Irish Ku Klux Roast a Negro Boy with Kerosene Oil-A Fatal Result Ex-

SUSQUEBLANNA DEPOT, Pa., Feb. 12, 1872.
An outrage was perpetrated here yesterday morning which for flendish crueity surpasses anything that has ever been recorded of those alleged demons in human form, the Ku Kluż gangs of the South, and this one unfortunately. and this one, unfortunately, is only too true. The

About a week ago a conductor on one of the Erie freight trains found hid away in a chest in his boy, about twelve or thirteen years of age, who on being discovered begged to remain on the train in such an amusing manner that he was not put off and was brought to this place, where he was left. After remaining here a day or two he became a great favorite with the railroaders he played some mischievous tricks on some Irish la-borers, who had already shown signs of hatred

he played some mischievous tricks on some Irish laborers, who had already shown signs of hatred to the "dhirty little nagur," as they called him, and they threatened him with severe freatment when they caught him. Nothing was thought of the matter further until Sunday, when it was brought to every one's recollection most vividity. Late on Saturday night the boy entered a building belonging to the Erie Railway, near the depot, and went to steep, lying near the stove. Early on Sunday morning three of the Irishmen who had been the victims of the little darky's tricks entered the building and spying him asleep on the floor set about Taking Thiers Revenge.

Procuring a can of kerosene they poured a quantity of the oil over the boy's clothing and then deliberately set it on fire. Quick as lightning the flames spread over the boy from head to foot, literally enveloping him in a sheet of fire. Awaking, he ran wildly about the room, shricking for some one to put out the fire. His cries attracted a watchman from the outside, who entered, and who says the three Irishmen were standing and viewing the terrible situation of the poor boy with apparent unconcern. When they saw the newcomer, however, one of them seized a pail of water and threw it over the burning boy, which only added ruet to the flames. The watchman shouled to another of them to throw a coat he had on his arm about the boy, which he reluctantly did, and then his efforts to extinguish the blaze were very evidently not attended with any earnestness. The flames were finally smoothered and a physician at once sent for, who upon examining the boy pronounced

at once sent tot, who done examining the boy pronounced

His right leg was burned to a crisp from the
kuee up, his hip bone being visible where
a mass of flesh had been literarily roasted away.
He was terribly burned on other parts of his body.
Although still alive his death is expected at any
moment. His sufferings are intense. The feeling
against the three Irishmen, for a time,
seemed to invoke the spirit of Judge Lynch,
but has settled down to a dogged determination to
see meted to them the full extent of the law. They
claim that they only intended to have a joke on the
boy, and had no intention of carrying it to what will
be a latal termination. They have not at this writing been arrested, although warrants have issued
for that purpose.

THE JERSEY CITY HOMICIDE.

Henry Noite.
On the 29th of October last an affray occurred at a lager beer saloon in Beacon avenue, Jersey City, which resulted in the death of Henry Nolte, at the of the Third precinct. The circumstances of this case are very peculiar, and may be partially gleaned from the evidence here given. The trial was commenced yesterday forenoon before Judge Bedle, at the Hudson county Oyer and Terminer. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Winfield, availed himself of his right of challenge, and set aside seven-William Guth, the proprietor of the lager beer sa-

loon, was first placed on the stand and testified as follows:—I reside at 100 Beacon avenue,

loon, was first placed on the stand and testified as follows:—I reside at 100 Beacon avenue, Jersey City; keep a lager beer saloon there, a few doors from Oakland avenue; was in my house the whole of the evening of the 29th of October; there were two geese raffied off from hine to hair-past ten o'clock; Charley Buckhart, Charley Harued, the derendant; Air. Note and Mr. Klenert were there after the raffle; Mr. Note was the man who shot; Mr. Palmer, of Jersey City, came later; also Mr. Steiner; Harned came there about nine o'clock, and Note about five or ten minutes before Charley Harned came; note was talking with the parties in the place, and took once in a waile a drink; alter the raffle was over Harned, Note, Mr. Buckhart and Mr. Klenert sat down at a table; Mr. Falmer came in later and sat down by a table; ithey sat there about two hours; a young man came in retween twelve and hail-past twelve o'clock, and asked if any one was there to play with him; I told him when I saw that he was pretty near drunk that there was no one to play bagatelle with him; never saw him before or since; ne wanted a glass of beer and I told him "No, it is after twelve;" he then went out of the house; I opened the door and there stood an old woman; she told the young man that he should go home with her; he stood by the door outside and I stood in the door; I asked him if that was his mother, and he said "Yes;" then I said ne had better go home; he refused; he went down Beacon avenue, towards Monutgomery; the old woman went towards Oakland avenue; I then shut the door; there was no hody else there but Harned, Noite, Klenert, Bugarsh, Palmer, myself and my wife; I stood by the table by the parties and my wife stood behing the counter; the door was pushed open, when my wife came from behind the counter to see who was there; I heard my wife talking; she was standing Inside by when my wise came from behind the counter to see who was there; I heard my wife talking; she was standing inside by the door; my wife shut the door and it went open again; when the door went open the second time I heard somebody say, "I want to see your husband;" I went to the door and saw the same young man standing out there; this was near one o'clock; I asked him what he wanted, and he said he wanted a glass of beer; told him same young man standing out there; this was near one o'clock; I asked him what he wanted, and he said he wanted a glass of beer; told him that I had no beer; when I said that he threw a stone against my mouth: the stone fell on the beer counter, about three fell on the beer counter, about three feel off; when the blood was running out of my mouth I called, "Charley Harned, you are a policeman; run after him and catch him;" Charley Harned jumped up quickly and went after Bugarsh; Notte and Palmer followed after him; I went out of the saloon too and went up Beacon avenue to the corner of Oakiand avenue; did not see any of the men that had gone out of the saloon; could not tell which way they went; I heard shooting and went while I was washing myself Notte came running in and said, "I've been shot;" do not believe it was five minutes from the time he went out; he fell on the counter and said, "I've been shot—Oh. God! my poor family;" I attended him until the police came and took him away, in about an hour and a quarter; did not see anything of Harned after he started out of the saloon to catch his man; I found a wound on the right side of Notievs back; did not see anything of Bugarsh or Klenert again that night.

Guth's wife was examined and she merely corroborated the foregoing testimony. It appears that while Harned was in pursuit, and the officer, it is alleged, fired into an anleyway, the ball striking Note in the back. The trial will be continued today.

THE STANDARD OF THE CROSS IN CHINA

Rev. Father Vasseur, who has labored long in the Celestial Empire as a missionary of the Roman Catholic Church, last evening lectured in St. stephen's church to a very large audience, the sub-Stephen's church to a very large audience, the subject being "The Evangelization of Uhlna." He opened his discourse by reviewing the work of the early missionaries in planting the cross of Christ in that far-off country, and stated that thirty years after St. Francis Xavier Father Ricci was received at the Court of Pekin. The missionaries soon became quite popular in the empire, and obtained great renown as scholars and teachers, and during the two following centuries half of them remained at Court, while the other half labored in the provinces as missionaries and teachers from the middle of the sixteenth century to the suppression of the Society of Jesus, about 174. As the time of the suppression of the religious orders there were in China 300,000 Christians and 180 missionaries. During the last twenty-five years the Church had been reconstructing the missions, until there are now twenty-nee dioceses, 300 foreign and 160 native missionaries and about five hundred thousand Christians. In the diocese of Nankin alone the Church supports 7,090 orphans, has 400 senools and 300 places of religious worship. He declared that the great difficulty to the spread of Christianity is the popular ignorance of the people, but gradually it is giving way before teachings of the devout priests, and there is a fine prospect for the rapid spread of divine truta throughout the empire.

JOHN POLEY AND HIS REFORM FRIENDS. ject being "The Evangelization of China." JOHN POLEY AND HIS REPORM FRIENDS.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday after-Rooney came up for examination. It will be re-Rooney came up for examination. It will be remembered, from reports heretofore published in the Herald, that Rooney was arrested on a warrant issued at the above Court by Justice Couter, on complaint of Mr. John Foicy, who accused Rooney with having attempted, by means of faise representations, to obtain possession of two registration books which had been entrusted to him for safe keeping by the reform democrates of the Twenty-first Assembly district, directly after the primary election in January last. Mr. Rooney stated that his lawyer was unable to be present in consequence of his having to attend to another case down town, and hoped that the Court would grant an adjournment until some luture day. Mr. Foley made some objections to the request of the prisoner, out the Court being in a gracious mood, the case was set down peremptority for the 16th, next Friday, in the alternoon.

THE RICHMOND HORROR.

Death of a Virginia County Belle and Child—A Case of Alleged Abertion—An Ex-Methodist Minister and an "Own Cousin" Arrested—A Duni Investigation—The Child Found in the James River and the Mother Illegally Buried-History of the Persons.

Richmond is now moved by a sensation of hor ror—alluded to in a former edition of the HERALD a sensation, however, not native here, but univer-sally too general. One Dr. Goddin is charged with aiding and abetting in producing an abortion upon the person of a Miss Jennie Young King—with being privy to the death of hersell and of her premature infant, alleged to have been begotten by a cousin of her own, named Wesley M. Brock. The matter is the Coroner, the other before the Police Justice But, without dwelling upon this extraordinary legal novelty, I will introduce the readers of the HERALD to the principal characters in the painte

is the inventor of "Gentian Bitters." He is about forty to forty-five years of age, rather good looking but somewhat greasy of dress, and the mildest man-nered man that ever entered a court room. He was ward manners of an insinuating religious exhorter. Except to the critical he would pass for a model of piety and honesty. But his record is alleged to be bad. He was at least once married, and he had with him in court a grown son. It is said (and your correspondent has been so informed by an astute police officer to-day) that he left his wife and subsequently fathered

Recently he has been making himself conspicuous as the companion of a very lovely looking young lady, with fine figure, long blonde ringlets, languid eyes and graceful symmetry, whose father perished imprisonment to-day a note, styling her his "dear she may have escaped his coils, and that her innecence will render her a lesson of warning against any such acquaintances.

THE ALLEGED SEDUCER
15, as was stated in Court to-day by his counsel, "own cousin" to the deceased. He is a man over forty years old, and, superficially observed, of comforty years old, and, superficially observed, of commanding appearance. His profile is good—aquilind nose, fine nostrils, intil brown beard, ordinary irontal and a good deal baid upon the posterior of the head. He is a machinist in the employ of a firm the head of which is President of the City Council, and has hitherto borne an unblemished character. Observed, however, face to face, the impression is not so good. His eyes recline like a Mongolian's inverted. But altogether his aspect is not reprehensible; yet, while not wholly removed from the faculty of stratagem, he looks the man to shield himself from deeds of error or disgrace.

itan's inverted. But altogether his aspect is nor reprehensible; yet, while not wholly removed from the faculty of stratagem, he looks the man to shield himself from deeds of error or disgrace.

The victim,

Miss Jennie G. King, was the daughter of parents in moderate circumstances, generally industrial, but, I apprenend, not altogether strictly particular. She was nether young nor extremely beautiful. She was in the bloom of health, about twenty-five years old, of medium height, quiet disposition, bright blue eyes, audacious address and captivating manners. She has been long known as a most coveted and free hearted county belie; but in an evil neur gave way to evil persuation, and hence her death.

The Chrcustatances

are at once peculiar and mysterious. Detectives O'Dwyer and Dabuey were banded a memorandum by a party known to them, but whose name iney refused to divulge, which gave them the clue to the discovery, and from its indication they were enabled to arrive at the facts so far known. It appears from the testimony adduced that when the woman king suspected herself pregnant she journeyed to Goddin, here in Richmond, and asked that the evidences of her folly be destroyed, which he dectimed—so he says—and she cannot contradict his sayings now. At least it is certain that the cuild was prematurely born; that when born it was alive; that in accordance with his own acknowledgment, he delivered her of the premature birth, put it in a box, and handed it to Brock; that subsequently such infant and box, with a rock attached to them, were discovered in the James River: and that he now coniesses that, upon reading of this discovery in the city papers, he at once suspected whence the river argosy came. When arrested by O'Dwyer, the detective, he (Goddin) was seemingly quite communicative; but soon it was discovered that he was endeavoring to reverse his statements. He had been to the readence of the parents of the deceased, and it at first would seem wonderfully crue i those parents should attempt to sheld crime no

Pocanontas' progent. They, with another of tage same profession and caste, are agreed upon.

Upon the parties accused. But the worst part of the transaction was the procuration of a surreptious burial for the deceased, as alleged, as well as the manner of disposing of the infant, both, unnappily, contrary to the ordinances of the city. When the undertaker desired to know who would pay, Brock said "Cash." And it was not until the scent became partially public that the butial certificate was surrendered, and then queerly so. When the body was exhumed the living, but not the dead, bones did quake and the certificate said that Miss King died of gastritis, while the autopsy declared it was of peritonits she died. Be this as it may, the matter is undergoing investigation, and in the hands of the law for the present it must remain.

Verdict of the Jury-Goddin and Brock Held Responsible.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12, 1872. The jury in the case of Dr. N. A. H. Goddin and Wesley Brock, imprisoned for producing an abortion on the person of Jennie Y. King, from the effects of which she died, this evening rendered a verdict to the effect that she came to her death by medicines administered by Goddin at the instigation of Wesley M. Brock.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

New Acts Relative to Quackery and Abor-The usual monthly meeting of the Medical

Legal Society was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. There was a good attendance

The PRESIDENT (Stephen Rodgers, M. D.) reported the progress that is being made with the two bills now before the Legislature-one entitled "An act to protect the people against quackery and crime," and the other an amendment to the act "relating to abortions and criminal offences." The former is very comprehensive, and contains stringent provisions, which, if adopted, will go far to put a stop to the unlicensed practice which is so pernicious to the good of the community. It is now in the nands of the Health Committee of the Assembly, and though encountering considerable opposition it is propable it will be eventually adopted. The follow-ing is a copy of the act relative to abortion:—

prociable it will be eventually adopted. The following is a copy of the act relative to abortion:

SECTION I.—The first section of an act entitled "An act relating to the procurement of abortions and other like offences," passed May 6, 1889, is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

SECTION I.—Any person who shall administer to any woman with child, or prescribe for any such woman, or advise or procure her to: take any medicine, drug, substance, or thing whatever, or shall use or employment of any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to produce the miscarriage of any such woman, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve her lite or that of such child, shall, in case the death of such child or of such woman be thereby produced, he deemed guilty of relevant under under the such shall be punished by impressonment in a State prison for a term not less than four years.

SEC. 3.—The eight section of the lives article of the accound title of the area chapter of the fourth part of the Revised Staticts is breby repealed.

SEC. 3.—This act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 3.—This ROGERIS, M. D., Chairman, ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, GEORGE F. SHIRADY, M. D., ext officion member, GUNNING S. BEDFORD, member by

GUNNING S. BEDFORD, member by

Every precaution has been taken to cover, by the wording of this act, not only every direct offender, but every accessory before or after the act. The punishment is fixed at not less than four years, but may be for as much longer a period as the Judge may deem proper, even to the limit of life.

The act has been favorably reported upon by both branches of the Legislature, and it is believed will become a law.

The other business of the evening consisted of the

The other bosiness of the evening consisted of the report of a committee on "an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy," Dr. Peet's repert of a proposed law relating to the education of the criminal deal mute and the reading of the paper of the evening, "The Opthalmoscope in Medico-Legal Cures," A committee was also appointed to report at the next meeting on the medico-legal relations of quarantine and commerce,